PREMIER GLADSTONE'S POSITION.

Prospect of a Dissolution of the British Cabinet and Possible Accession of the Conservatives to Power.

A General Election May Succeed a Defeat in Parliament-Troubles of the Legislation for Ireland-Tremor on 'Change-The Queen in Council-Concession to the Ultra Churchmen.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 22, 1872. The London Dally News states, in its issue this morning, that it is possible that before the close of next week the present Gladstone Cabinet will be dissolved and be succeeded by a conservative Ministry and that a general election for members of Parliament will take place during the latter part of the

The News says also that it is certain the government will be defeated in the House of Commons when a division occurs on Mr. Fawcett's bill relative to the University of Dublin, which has been made a Cabinet question.

MR. HENRY FAWCETT.

Mr. Fawcett has filled the chair of Professor of Political Economy in the University of Cambridge, He has written and published the "Manual of Political Economy" and the "Economic Position of the British Laborer." He represents Brighton in Parliament, after having been deteated in Southwark. He belongs to the Reform Club.

Political Theories and the Reasons Why-Financial Consequences and the Feeling on 'Change.

LONDON, April 22, 1872. Two theories were advanced in the clubs and on Change, during the day relative to the political prediction put forth by the Daily News this morning, with respect to the future of the Gladstone Ministry and the Parliament. One is, in effect, that the Gladstone Ministry, will really resign if defeated on Mr. Fawcett's Dublin University bill: the other that the announcement has been given out for the purpose of filling the liberal benches at the session THE PULSE OF 'CHANGE.

The announcement that the dissolution of the Ministry was possible, has flattened the financial market.

The Queen in Council with the Cabinet. LONDON, April, 22, 1872.

A meeting of the Privy Council was held at Windsor Castle to-day.

Her Majesty the Queen presided. The Members of the Cabinet were present.

jority against Fawcett's bill.

Concession to the High Church Principle-Retention of Place.

LONDON, April 22-P. M. It is asserted positively, at this hour, that the

Gladstone Ministry will not resign. They have agreed to promise not to endow a Catholic University in Ireland. This will satisfy the secularists and ultra-Protestants and secure a ma-

ENGLAND.

Minister Schenck on an Interesting Mission-Loss of a Steamship.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 22, 1872. Hon. R. C. Schenck, the American Minister, ac companied by his daughter, yesterday visited Christ's Hospital (Foundation School). The buildorated with the British and American flags in honor of the visitors, and the scholars entertained them with songs.

Mr. Schenck reviewed 700 of the boys, and afterwards spoke to them in an appropriate manner while they were at dinner.

LOSS OF A STEAMSHIP. The steamer Neva has been wrecked on the coast of the Island of Banca, in the Malay Archipelago. Her crew and passengers were saved.

FRANCE.

Parliamentary Reassemblage-Legislative Contradiction to the Chief of State.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, April 22, 1872. Telegrams from Versailles, dated this morning, e that the adjourned session of the National Assembly was resumed this afternoon. The House discussed the order of business.

President Thiers wanted the taxes to be dispo of first, then the question of the formation of a Council of State might be taken up; but he hoped "for grave political reasons." The Assembly, however, decided to consider first

the scheme for a Council of State and next the Army bill, leaving the tax question to an indefinite

The radicals are rejoicing over evidences of the growth of republican ideas in the Departments.

Diplomatic Relations with Germany PARIS, April 22, 1872. Count von Arnim, the German Ambassador to Prance, has deferred his departure from this city

ROME.

Citizens of the Municipality at Audience in the Vatican.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, April 22, 1872. The Pope yesterday gave audience to 2,000 citizens of Rome. His Holiness addressed his visitors, thanking them for their devotion to the Holy See, and reproaching the Italian government and other Powers for usurping the rights of the Church.

THE AMERICAN NAVAL FLAG.

Movements of Admiral Alden's Squadron-French Visits to the Vessels.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MARSEILLES, April 22, 1872. Rear Admiral James Alden, commanding the American squadron new in this harbor, will go from this city to Paris. The squadron will remain here a few days and then sail for a cruise in the At-

Crowds of persons are visiting the American

YACHTING NOTE.

The yacht Francena, Mr. Powell, passed Whitestone, L. L. bound from New York to Boston, yes-

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Parliamentary Oppositionist Action Against Indirect Damages-"Degradation" by Consultation on the Counter Case-Earl Granville's Conversation with Minister Schenck.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 22, 1872. The Duke of Richmond, in the House of Lords, and Mr. Disraeli, in the House of Commons, gave notice to-night that they should question the gov ernment to-morrow as to whether it was prepared to give Parliament and the country assurance that further proceedings before the Geneva Board for the arbitration of the Alabama claims will be suspended unless the claims for indirect damages are withdrawn and abandoned by the government of the United States.

In the upper house Lord Oranmore wanted all the papers produced and also the minutes of the conversations accompanying the presentation of the British counter case at Geneva. The record, he believed, would prove humiliating to the country He declared it was degrading to ask the American government any question as to the propriety of our

presenting the counter case.

Earl Granville replied that there had been no legradation. He described his conversation with Mr. Schenck, the American Minister, as entirely personal. Mr. Schenck agreed to ask the govern ment at Washington its view of the propriety of the presentation by Great Britain of her counter case and accompanying document at Geneva. To this inquiry no answer had been received.

Press Canvass of the American Policytion Representation in Geneva.

LONDON, April 22, 1872. The Times of this morning devotes another arti cle to the Alabama claims difficulties.

Alluding to the rumors prevailing on the one hand that the United States will withdraw their extraordinary claims, and on the other that they will maintain them, the Times says:-"Perhaps the policy of President Grant consists in keeping the case unsettled until the 15th of June, the time for the reassembling of the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva. The duty of England under these circum stances is plain. She should proceed no further in the arbitration if the claims of the American government for indirect damages are not withdrawn.

The London Times strongly urges, in the same article, the adoption by Parliament of the motion which Earl Russell has announced his intention of introducing in the House of Lords for an address to the Crown for the suspension of proceedings on the part of Great Britain before the Geneva tribunal until the American claims for indirect damages are

THE QUESTION IN CONGRESS

Resolution Asking for the Fish-Granville Correspondence.

In the House of Representatives yesterday Mr. Cox, of New York, offered a resolution asking for reliable information in regard to the subject of consequential damages involved in the matter of claims against Great Britain, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The resolution calls for the correspondence between the Secretary of State and Lord Granville, and is aimed both at the disposition on the part of the State Department to carry on these negotiations without the knowledge of Congress and at the possibility of a backdown or compromise by the administration.

There is a very powerful lobby seeking the with drawal of the claim for consequential damages, and, in spite of all the assurances to the contrary a fear that a compromise will be effected which will be a virtual withdrawal of the whole case. Mr. Cox, in pressing his resolution upon the attention of the House, insisted upon the right of the people to know at least as much as the English Parliament knew upon this subject.

SPAIN.

Progress of the Carlist Revolutionary Agitation-Public Action for Its Suppression-Don Carlos' Promises.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, April 22, 1872. The Carlists have again commenced their demon strations against the government, and are active bands, under the command of priests, have peared.

Demonstrations in other portions of the kingdon are imminent.

The government authorities have arrested many persons in the cities of Madrid and Valladolid and elsewhere, whom they suspect of complicity in the

Carlist movements. DON CARLOS' PROMISE TO THE PROVINCIALS. There is great excitement in Pampeluna, the capital of Navarre, twenty miles from the frontier.

Don Carlos has promised his friends to appear there Royalist reinforcements are hurrying to the city

and the volunteers are assembling under arms.

MARCH OF THE INVADING PRINCE. Don Carlos is reported to be at Annecy, France,

French Governmental Anxiety-A Polite System of Dynastic Extle.

MARSEILLES, April 22, 1872. Don Alphonso, the brother of Don Carlos, having arrived in this city, the French authorities have given him formal notice that he cannot be permit ted to approach the Spanish frontier. The notice was accompanied by a request that he would leave France and go to Switzerland, with which the Prince has complied.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Arrival of Government Troops for the Relief of Matamoros.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MATAMOROS, April 21, 1872. The steamer Tabasco arrived at the mouth of the Rio Grande at eleven o'clock to-day, from Vera and two pieces of artillery. They embarked on a river steamer at two o'clock for this city, and are expected here to-night. The steamer Tabasco immediately left for Tampico, to bring 300 more troops and money.

The revolutionists are not within interrupting distance, but are expected in force to-morrow.

General satisfaction is expressed among the bet ter classes at the timely arrival of reinforcements.

COLOMBIA.

An American Mail Steamship Disabled at Aspinwall.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

KINGSTON, Jam., April 22, 1872. The English mail steamer from Aspinwall, just ar rived reports the American steamer Ocean Queer went ashore in the harbor of Aspinwall and sprung a leak. Her injuries are severe. She was announced to sail on the 20th inst. if her repairs were completed by that time.

ANGLO-AMERICAN AQUATICS.

English Interest in the Atalanta Boat Crew.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 22, 1872. The arrival of the Atalanta boat crew at Liverpool is looked forward to with considerable interest by those interested in the forthcoming race. The crew are expected to arrive at that city some time during Tuesdas

WASHINGTON.

A New Currency Bill Introduced in the House.

THE TAX ON TEA AND COFFEE.

Important Naval Changes in Prospect-New Banks Authorized-The British and American Commission-Nomination of a Comptroller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1872. The Bill for the Repeal of the Tax on Tes and Coffee.

The feature in the Senate to-day was the failure of Senator Scott to obtain a consideration of the House bill for the repeal of the duty on tea and coffee, the absence of Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Finance Committee, being the excuse for this action. A good deal of feeling prevails here on account of this delay, and the administration slow to charge vicious spirit upon the democrats and recalcitrant republicans by their concerted action on the lays, and while, not caring what action the Senate may take, are anxious that action may be taken one way or the other, that trade may not longer be delayed by the uncertainty at present existing. An Act to Prevent Contraction and Ex-

pansion in the Money Market. Mr. Wood, of New York, introduced in the House

today the following bill:-Aw Acr to prevent the contraction and expansion of the money market, and to give elasticity to the currency. Secrion I.—Be it enacted, &c., that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to set apart of the coin on hand in the Treasury at the passage of this act \$20,000,000, and to issue in legal tender notes, of a denomination not less than one thousand dollars, a further sum of \$25,000,000, which \$45,000,000 shall be distributed and held exclusively for the purposes hereinatter stated. somination not less than one thousand dollars, a further sum of \$25,000,000, which \$45,000,000 shall be distributed and held exclusively for the purposes hereinafter stated. Sec. 2.—The forty-live millions of dollars to be issued and reserved according to the fourth section of this act shall be placed in the hands of the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston, to be loaned by them on the pledge of United States bonds under the conditions and stipulations hereinafter stated—viz., to New York, coin, fourteen millions; legal tender notes, fitteen millions; to Chicago, coin, two millions; legal tender notes, five millions; to Chicago, coin, two millions; legal tender notes, three millions.

Sec. 3.—It shall be the duty of the Assistant Treasurer aforesaid to make loans of the legal tender notes to be issued by this act for any period not longer than one year to any and all corporations or individuals who may apply for the same upon the pledge of the bonds of the United States to the extent of ninety per centum of the par or face value of said bonds, and to charge as interest on said loan at the rate of not less than eight per cent per annum; and to loan of the coin set apart for the purposes of this act to any and all corporations or individuals who may apply for the same on the pledge of the bonds of the United States to the extent of eighty per centum of the par or face value of said bonds, provided that the difference between the market value of coin and legal tender currency shall not be more than twelve per centum; but if more than twelve per centum the Assistant Treasurer shall reduce the loan of coin on the bonds the pro rata difference.

Sec. 4.—The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to

make any regulations which in his judgment may be necessary to execute this act not inconsistent with its pro-visions, and all acts or parts of acts which in any way in-teriere with this act are hereby repealed. Sac 5.—This act shall take effect immediately.

The British and American Mixed Commission net to-day, and, with the exception of extending the time for taking testimony in one or two cases, no business was done, and the Commission ad, Commissioner, will leave this country on Saturday and will resume his duties in the House of Commons, but will return to this country about September. Mr. Gurney called on the President to-day

and paid his parting respects, New Banks Authorized. The Comptroller of the Currency to-day authorized the establishment of the following anks:-Indiana National Bank, Lafayette, Ind., capital \$200,000; Merchants' National Bank, Holly, Mich., capital \$50,000; First National Bank, Trenton, Mo., capital \$50,000; and the Miners' Na tional Bank, Broodwood, Ill., capital \$50,000.

Lobbyists on the Floor of the House. A resolution enlarging the scope of the word 'claim" as applied to ex-members in the rule giving the privilege of the floor to such as are not pressing claims before Congress, so as to include members engaged in any legislation, either for themselves or representing others, was reported from the Committee on Rules to-day. This proved an unexpected shot to those members whose attention has not been called to this growing evil, and time was asked and obtained for its consideration.

Contemplated Naval Changes. The Secretary of the Navy has under consideration the adoption of the plan carried out by the English navy, of assigning Vice Admiral Rowan to the position of Port Admiral of New York, with a Rear Admiral on the retired list as commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Chief Engineer A. W. Fitch has been ordered to the Lackawanna.

Rear Admiral Alden Heard From. The Navy Department has a letter from Rear Admiral James Alden, commanding the European fleet, dated Toulon, France, April 2. The following vessels of that fleet were then at Toulon:-The Wabash, Brooklyn, Shenandoah, Plymouth and Wahusett. The Juniata was at Villa Franche preparing to return home. The Congress arrived at Gibraltar on the 3d of March, and had been ordered to

proceed to Toulon.

The Japanese Invasion. The rich Japanese Daimio, who has arrived, with

his wife, at San Francisco, will reside in this city, and it is said that a number of married ladies from Silk Neckties Not Ready Made Clothing. The decision of Judge Woodruff, of New York, to

the effect that silk neckties are not ready made clothing within the meaning of the tariff, but are only articles of men's wear, and are liable to a duty is receiving the consideration of the Treas-ury Department as to whether the decision shall be acquiesced in or an appeal taken to the Supreme Court. The amount of revenue involved is so large that an appeal will probably be taken. The May Interest

on the public debt will be paid on and after the 24th instant without rebate. Nomination by the President.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate John Jay Knox as Comptroller of the Currency. The House Contested Election Case Decided.

The contested election case of Gooding vs. Nelon was decided by the House, to-day, in favor of the latter.

The Treasury Department has decided that build-ing material for Chicago imported prior to passage of the Chicago Relief act are not entitled to a refund of duties. The Indian Territory Difficulty. A telegram from Secretary Delano to the Presi dent to-day, dated Muskogu, in which he states the

PREPARING FOR THE ELECTIONS.

urgent necessity for a District Court in the Indian

The Committee of Seventy Sending Delegates to Albany to Have Justice Done to the Justices.
The Committee of Seventy had a very long session

ast night, Hon. William F. Havemeyer presiding, but the only practical work done was to send a committee to Albany to co-operate with the Bar Association in having justice done to some justices, and to adopt the following resolution, on the recommendation of the Committee on Elections, of which Mr. Joseph H. Choate is chairman:—

which Mr. Joseph H. Choate is chairman:—

Resolved, That if the charter becomes a law the Committee of Seventy will, at least ten days before the election, recommend to their fellow citizens a ticket for Mayor, Aldermen, and school officers to be voted for at the charter election, and that for the purpose of consulting with all organizations and citizens who are in favor of reform in municipal affairs the Sub-Committee on Elections will be in session every evening after April 30, at eight o'clock, at 52 Union square, to meet delegates from all organizations who may desire to confer with them on the merits of candidates. In the meantime any communications in wrifing on the subject, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Elections, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, 52 Wall street, will receive due consideration.

Professor Theodore W. Dwight, President of Co-Professor Theodore W. Dwight, President of Co-lumbia Law School, was invited to prepare a reply to the opinion of Messrs. Lawrence and Clinton on the constitutionality of the cumulative voting

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

In the United States Circuit Court Judge Shipman will proceed with the trial of cases on the man will proceed with the trial of cases on the civil jury calendar on the first Monday (8th) of May.

Judge Woodruff will hear appeals in Admiralty on the second Monday (13th) of May. After the Admiralty calendar shall have been disposed of he will hear reviews and appeals in oankruptcy, and appeals from the District Court in equity cases and writs of error. Cases not now on these calendars may be noticed and put on for the 13th of May.

The Paving of Second Avenue—Mandamus Against the Comptroller Denied. Before Judge Brady.

In the case of Thomas Pearson, who several days ago applied for a mandamus to compet Comptroller Green to pay \$49,476 91, seventy per cent of the amount claimed to be due for paving Second avenue between Eighty-sixth and 125th streets, the Judge yesterday gave a decision. "It is sufficient to say that the relator's claim is disputed, and that he has a perfect remedy at law if his claim be just. The right to a writ of mandamus in an application like this depends upon two elements—First, the claim, or demand, payment of which is sought to be enforced, must be clearly established; second, the relator must be remediless by action. (2 Crary Spl. Prac., 49, and cases cited ex parte Lynch, 2 Hill, 45.) In the matter of Lynch Justice Cowen said:—"But when there is a plain and adequate remedy by action for the party aggrieved the writ of mandamus does not lie, I am not aware of any exception to this rule. There is, however, another objection to the success of his application. There is no fund out of which it can be paid—no fund or moneys specially appropriated thereto. The application is, for these reasons, denied." amount claimed to be due for paving Second avenue

A Felonious Assault upon a Keeper of the House of Refuge—The Youthful Desperadoes Sent to the State Prison by Judge Bedford.

Before City Judge Gunning S. Bedford. The only case of general public interest disposed of yesterday in this Court was a charge of felonious assault and battery preferred against two youthful desperadoes, named Thomas McLaughlin, alias John Ryan, and Michael Lawler, alias Martin Reynolds, inmates of the House of Refuge. The Grand Jury found another indictment against McLaughlin. The complainant in this particular case was Thomas H. Melledy, one of the keepers of the House of Refuge on Randail's Island, who testified that on the sth of this month a number of boys—eight or ten—were making their escape from the House of Refuge, among whom were the prisoners; he gave chase, and when they got to the river Lawler held him by the shoulder while McLaughlin cut him on the cheek, on the ear, and in two places on the back of the neck with a sharp instrument, inflicting wounds and causing the blood to flow profusely. The complainant, upon cross-examination, said that they attempted to escape between three and four o'clock in the afternoon; when he got to the river bank McLaughlin was in the water; he (the witness) had a small club in his hand, but did not use it upon any of the boys.

Daniel H. Sprague, the Vice "Principal of the school, was called to prove that the prisoners were inmates of the House of Refuge.

Michael Lawlor was called by Mr. McClelland and examined in his own behalf. He said he saw some boys run towards the gate, and followed them towards the river, but ne had not time to reach the bank till Mr. Melledy came and ordered him and another boy to go on the bank; while standing there he saw a boy named Driscoll and the prisoner McLaughlin come out of the water and strike Melledy two or three times in the face, but he (Lawler) had nothing to do with the stabbing, and did not hold the complainant.

Thomas McLaughlin was also sworn, and ad-Rvan, and Michael Lawler, alias Martin Reynolds

nothing to do with the stabbing, and did not nout the complainant.

Thomas McLaughlin was also sworn, and ad-mitted striking the complainant, but denied hav-ing struck him with a knife.

The jury convicted them of an assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to do bodily harm, and recommended Lawler to the mercy of the Court.

and recommended Lawler to the mercy of the Court.

Judge Bedford said:—Gentlemen, I always like to pay all the deference I can to the jury when they recommend a party to the merciful coAsideration of the Court, but I think it my duty to tell you who this Lawler is, and if you still recommend him to mercy I will consider it. Some time ago these two young men were indicted for robbery, and on account of their youth the District Attorney very properly took a plea which enabled me to send them to the House of Refuge. About ten days ago Superintendent Jones wrote me a letter, which is on file with the clerk, stating that they were desperate, reckless, dangerous boys; that they not only inflicted the stab wound upon the complainant, of which you have this day pronounced them guilty, but two days afterwards, on the 10th, they nearly killed another keeper. I have been officially requested to put them out of the way—to send them either to the State Prison or the Penitentiary. I think as a matter of Jaw, as well as a matter of fact, that Lawler is just as guilty as the one who inflicted the stab wound. Where the inmates of an institution are so reckless and desperate it would be a bad precedent, considering the antecedents of these prisoners, to put on record a recommendation to mercy by the jury, because subordination is the salvation of every institution; so that if you withdraw that recommendation to mercy I will use my discretion in the matter.

raw that recommendation to mercy I will to iscretion in the matter.

The Foreman of the Jury—It is withdrawn.
Assistant District Attorney Sullivan—The prother indictment occupied McLaurelli, but Judge Bedford—I shall send you, Lawler, to the State Prison for five years. McLaughlin, you are only sixteen years of age, and I shall send you to the Penitentiary for five years.

Larceny in a Clothing Store—The Youth—

ful Thieves Sent to Sing Sing by the

City Judge. John Barker and John McLoughlin were tried upon an indictment charging them with burgiariously an indictment charging them with burgiariously entering the tailor shop of Simon Fisher, No. 9% Frankfort street, on the night of the 2d of this month. Clothing valued at \$100 was taken. The testimony was not sufficient to sustain the charge of burgiary, but the jury convicted the prisoners of grand larceny, the goods having been found in their possession. The officer informed the Judge that he never saw the boys do any work. His Honor sentenced each of them to the State Prison for three years.

years.

Adolph Beer pleaded guilty to having an obscene photograph in his possession with intent to dis-pose of it, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Patrick McDonald was tried upon a charge of stealing a pocketbook, containing \$47, from Thomas Fitzgerald, on the 22d of November. There was no legal testimony to substantiate the allegation, and the jury were directed to find a verdict of not

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

order, Nos. 1864, 1467, 1304, 999, 1587, 902, 710, 1368, 1369, 1494.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1—Held by Judge Curtis.—Court opens and calendar called at ten o'clock A. M.—Nos. 8548, 8491, 7423, 8465, 8163, 8504, 8668½, 8690, 8995, 8700, 8738, 8742, 8793, 8794, 8795, 8796, 8797, 8798, 8799, 8800, 8801, 8802, 8803, 8805, 8817½, 8830. Part 2—Held by Judge Spaulding.—Court opens and calendar called at ten o'clock A. M.—Nos. 8309, 8582, 8593, 8776, 8011, 8463, 8554, 8555, 8785, 8286, 8788, 8789, 8790, 8791, 8792. Part 3—Held by Judge Gross.—Court opens and calendar called at ten o'clock A. M.—Nos. 8576, 9230, 9333, 9418, 9427, 9488, 7972, 8715, 9149, 9228, 9231.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

London Money Market.—London, April 22—4:30 P. M.—Concols closed at 92% for money and 92% for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862s, 90; 1865s, old, 91½; 1867s, 93%; ten-forties, 89%.

Parts Hourse.—Parts, April 22—P. M.—Rentes closed at 56, 30s.

Frankfront Bourse.—Prankfort, April 22—A. M.—United States five-twenty bonds opeued at 96% for the issue of 1867. United States needed by some opened at 30% for the same of 180. Corrow Market.—Liverpoot, April 22—4:30
P. M.—The cotton market closed dull; middling uplands, 115d., a 115d., raiddling orleans, 115d., a 115d.. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export.

27s. 6d. per bbl. for Western canal. Corn. 28s. a 28s. 3d. per quarter.
Livearoot. Provisions Marker.—Livearoot. April 22—
4:30 P. M.—Bacon. 29s. 6d. per cwt. for Cumberland cut;
33s. 3d. per cwt. for short rib middles.
Livearoot. Papouce Marker.—Livearoot. April 22—P.
M.—Common rosin, 7s. 6d. a.8s. per cwt.
London Produce Marker.—London. April 22—Evening.—Calcutta lineacd, 62s. 6d. a 62s. 3d. Refined petroleum, 165d. a 165d. per gation. Tailow casier at 56s. per
cwt. for Russiau.

THE STATE CAPITAL

Anxiety Concerning the Fate of the Charter.

The Governor to Hear Its Advocates and Opponents.

An Out-and-Out Republican Charter Ready.

VANDERBILT'S RAILROAD JOB.

Action of the Senate on Local Bills.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 22, 1872. There was barely a quorum present when the Assembly was called to order this evening. The senate endeavored to meet at the regular hour (half past seven), but was unable to count a sufficient number of noses to make the effort a success. After valting till eight o'clock the punctual members were enabled to get together a few workers, but not enough to permit of the third reading of bills. THE GOVERNOR AND THE CITY CHARTER.

The question as to whether the Governor wil sign the New York charter or not still continues to be the theme of conversation on all sides. The opinion is now becoming general that the Governor will interpose his veto, although there are many who claim that he will permit it to become a law allowing it to remain pigeon-holed in executive office until the expiration the legal ten days. It is the most serious obstacle to the bill's becoming a law is a clause that provides that no person who has not resided in the Senatorial district in which he may reside on the day of election for at least thirty days previous to election can vote for Alderman. It is claimed that as "Moving Day" and election day both come in May this feature of the bill will disfranchise thousands of voters, and that the bill should be vetoed on this if on no other ground. The Governor has already been deluged who do not care about being left out in the cold on election day, and it is said that these protests are having considerable weight with him. far as this disfranchising feature of the bill is concerned, it is asserted by not a few members of both Houses that it was put in the bill with the purpose of disfranchising those unfortunates who do not own the houses they live in. It was no step of judgment, they say, and Hawkins did his best to induce his fellow members in committee to insert twenty days in lieu of the no disfranchisement of the 1st of May movers who intend to move out of their Senate districts would have been possible. It is hard to see, under the circumstances, why the committee opposed it. Among the other rumors afoat in relation to the probabilities of the situation is an important one, to the effect that Charles O'Conor has written an elaborate opinion adverse to the constitutionality of the cumulative voting feature of the charter. The rumor at this hour, however, cannot be traced to any authentic source, although it is believed to have some good foundation in fact. The republicans are very much exercised over the mooted question of the veto, and they are busily engaged, in consequence of the uncertainty of affairs, in "fixing" things so as to meet even the worst possible contingency. I have it from the very best authority that they have a charter already framed, which, in case of a veto of the Seventy's bill, they will put through under the whip and spur of the previous question. It is said that this charter is an out-and-out republican one, and is soframed that the city will be certain to be controlled, no matter what the people may have to say about it, by republican commissions. Under the circumstances it may be that the democrats will come to the conclusion that half a loaf is better than no loaf at all, and do their best, for fear of worse things to come, to bolster the Seventy's scheme into a triumph.

The Governor will have the whole of this week intend to move out of their Senate districts would

umph.
The Governor will have the whole of this week The Governor will have the whole of this week during which to answer the question which everyone is asking, "What will he do with it?" Before answering it, however, he intends to give representative citizens of New York an opportunity of presenting before him their arguments in favor of the charter and against it, and has appointed next Thursday for the normose. The Seventy neonle will be up in the purpose. The Seventy people will be up in force, and a small army of office holders will also come boldly to the front, with the hope of making an impression on His Excellency, so as to secure a veto and thus preserve their places a little longer.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S RAILROAD SCHEMES now before the Legislature will be a secured.

an impression on His Excellency, so as to secure a veto and thus preserve their places a little longer.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S RAILROAD SCHEMES now before the Legislature will be brought to an issue very soon. Mr. William H. Vanderbilt came up in a special train this afternoon, accompanied by Mr. Dutcher, one of the directors; Mr. Buckhout, Chief Engineer, and Mr. Depew, counsel for the railroad company, together with several other gentlemen, among whom were Senators Johnson, Wagner and Murphy, and Mr. Whitbeck, of the Assembly. Mr. Whitbeck, who is a member of the Railroad Committee and gives special attention to the subject of rapid transit, went down to New York on Saturday and had an interview with Vanderbilt on that evening by appointment. The majority of the Railroad Committee of the Assembly had reported in favor of Vanderbilt's plan of sinking the track on Fourth avenue, above the Grand Central depot, by having an open cut, while Mr. Whitbeck, and Mr. Smyth favored the tunnel system. The object of the interview was to endeavor, if possible, to effect a compromise by which the rights of the railroad company to the use of the avenue would be respected, and at the same time the interview was that Mr. Vanderbilt concluded to abandon the idea of an open cut, and expressed his willingness to adopt the essential features of the tunnel system proposed by Mr. Whitbeck. The compromise consisted of an agreement that, instead of commencing to sink the track within the Grand Central depot, the company should commence to depress it from their grounds at Forty-eighth street, and sink it as rapidly as possible until the road should be fairly under ground at Fifty-fifth street, whence the tunnel should continue until it gained the one now existing under Yorkville Hill. Before finally consenting to this compromise Mr. Whitbeck consulted a number of representative men of his constituents, who met this forenoon at Mr. Vanderbilt's office and expressed themselves in favor of the plan. The Commodore is very proud of his dep

Vanderbilt is anxious to have his rapid transit UNDERGROUND SCHEME TO CITY HALL PARK adopted, and he says he intends to go to work and build the road as soon as the franchise shall have been granted. The Central Underground people are opposed to this bill, because the route from the City Hall to Fourteenth street is precisely the same as that mapped out in their original franchise. It was Vanderbilt's engineer who laid out the original route of the Central Underground, and it is likely that he intends to come to some arrangement with them if he really means to build the road; otherwise, his scheme, if it passed, would be useless, because it

nearing.

PROCREDINGS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate met at had-past seven P. M.
monstrance against an elevated radroad on Tavenue, New York, was read; a bill to establis avenue, New York, was read; a bill to establish St. Pau's church at Rome, Italy, was reported; the bill to declare the day for holding the general State election as a public heliday was passed; bills for the improvement of navigation of the Hudson River and to make appropriations therefor and to extend the tracks of the Avenue C Railroad through Tenth street and Christopher street to the Christopher street ferry, New York, were ordered to a third reading.

IN THE EVENING SESSION OF THE HOUSE the Governor, on motion of Mr. Alvord, was requested to return the bill to pay counsel siding the Attorney General in prosecuting New York officials for the purpose of correcting the same. The following were ordered to a third reading:—To incorporate the New York and South America Contract Company; to authorize the New York Produce Exchange to sell its property.

MR. BEECHER ON THE SABBATH

Large Audience at Cooper Institute-Mr. Beecher Believes in Opening Reading Rooms, Lyceums and Art Galleries Sundays-The Poor Man Needs Them-Six Days' Work and One Day's Rest.

Cooper Institute Hall was last evening packed with an audience who had come to hear the Henry Ward Beecher advocate the opening of the public libraries, lyceums and art galleries on Sunthe ball was occupied, and standing room in the vicinity of the platform could scarcely gentlemen occupied every available inch of room. Promptly at eight o'clock the large audience inthe eminent lecturer at once put in an appearance, After some remarks by Mr. Hewitt, the chairman, He said that when the clergy agreed about the

observance of the Lord's day the laity were sure to

follow, and the obverse was also true, for when the

laity agreed on the observance of that day the clergy were sure not to oppose. There was no difference between clergy and laity. The word citizen swallowed up all. In regard to great moral questions there were no dividing lines, and he counted it an auspicious occasion for the consideration of the present subject that so many thousands had oppose those who would sanctify the Sabbath; for he came of an old Puritan ancestor. He would done one good thing he would have it do twenty more. He believed in giving it a faller and larger bers had come to our shores who would have it made a holiday. He stood between both excesses, and wanted, not conflict, but co-operation. As it was, it was an American Sabbath, a church day, a religious day of rest. In other lands there were games and amusements on Sunday, with a little preliminary rutle of church in the morning. When he was a boy he used to think that everything was religious day of rest. In other lands there were games and amusements on Sunday, with a little preliminary ruffic of church in the morning. When he was a boy he used to think that everything was unlike what it was on any other day—the home, the birds in the fields, the stillness. And though but a boy, he used to have a certain poetic feeling over him every Sabbath. He honored the man who kept the old Sunday, and he honored the flay for what the had done for his fathers and for the community. But there could be more of Sunday, more of sancity. The old Jews made Saturday steir Sabbath, but they looked upon it simply as a day of rest and joy. The only thing they objected to was work. We had not any express command from the Scriptures as to how the Sabbath should be kept. The observance of the Lord's Day had come to us with bars and bolts upon it. What was the Lord's Day? It was that day when Jesus healed, and upon which He rebuked the Jews for cailing to account some of His disciples who had eaten in the fields, for the reason that it was lawful to do good on that day. In the face of the Jewish teaching the Master had taught it to be a day of humanity. It was made for man and not man for it. It was not made to destroy liberty, but for larger manhood. Then, what were the beneficent uses of it? It was a day for physicial rest, and that we all needed. Here the speaker gave an eloquent description of the life of a poor man, his want of rest and the need he had for it, and said that the wealthy, who had every thing they wanted, were not the judges of what the poor man needed on Sunday. He then went on to speak of Sunday in the churches and draw a vivid picture of the circums and draw a vivid picture of the circums and draw a vivid picture of the circums and draw a vivid picture of the human race; and then, after spending a day, perfectly meaningless, finally at hight time seeking company in an evil place. He would not compel people to go to church, but he would inculcate that they should do so. It was enough to have to

that the Sabbath was for religion only, he would answer that it was for humanity. To those who would say that if the reading rooms were once thrown open they could not be closed again if it proved injurious to leave them open, he would answer that we were not children and that the sensor of the community could and would close them.

Mr. Beecher here read a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to the effect that the Mercan tile Library of that city had now been opened on Sundays for three years, with good results, and concluded by hoping that the opening of the reading rooms on the Sabbath would bring down blessings on the poorer classes.

Resolutions were then adopted calling on the trustees of Cooper Institute, the Mercantile Library and the Astor Library to open the reading rooms on Sundays, and thanking Mr. Beecher for his eloquent lecture.

Sundays, and thanking air. Becomer for also oddens lecture.

The Chairman of the meeting announced that in the fall of the year Cooper Institute Reading Room would be open on Sundays, from two o'clock P. M. until ten o'clock P. M. The meeting then adjourned.

MAILS FOR EUROPE. The steamship Nevada will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office t half-past eleven o'clock A. M. THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europewill be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the morn-

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents Died. KEINATH.—Drowned, Monday afternoon, April 22, FREDERICK KEINATH, SON Of Charles Keinath, aged 6 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, April 24, at two P. M., from No. 360 Sixth street, South Brooklyn, without further notice.

(For Other Deaths See Fourth Page.)

A Family Question.-Is Your Wife's or daughters' hair falling out? If so, there's but one re-liable remedy. Tell them to use PHALON'S HAIR IN-VIGORATOR. The good result is sure and speedy. Sold by all druggist.

Approved and Adopted—Knox's Spring HAT for gentiemen. Its beauty is a therm of general approval, and, very properly, it is the special favorite with all gentlemen of taste and indepenent KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

A.—For a First Class Gentleman's Hat go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSPEID, 118 Nassan street.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 Broadway, corps An Opportunity.—The Choice of Any article in the immense stock of goods at the large store 667 Broadway for one dollar. The goods are sold regardless of cost or value. The variety of useful and fancy goods at this establishment exceeds that of any other situation, in the world. It is located at 667 Broadway, under the Grand Central Hotel.

A .- To "Gave a Fellow Fits" Is the Correct thing, when given in the shape of "THE PERFECT FIT SHIRT," manufactured by WALTER A. PHELAN,

Angell's Turkish Bachs, Lexington Avenue, corner Twenty-fifth street—Vitalizing before breakfast, invigorating before dimer, mare soothing than opiates before retiring. Ladies, day and evening. Gentlemen, overy day and all night.

A.—Royal Havana Lottery.—J. B. Mar-TINEZ & CO., Bankers, D Wall street. Box 4,685 New York Post office. Hatchelor's Hair Dy-The Best in the world; the only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantations. At all druggets.

Consumption—A Genuine, Effectual remedy for hopeless consumption, discreted lungs, coughs, pneumonia, from an entiaent retired physician, sent invalide sending address and stamp to PHYSICIAN, box 2,29 Post office.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye has no Equal in the world. It is the safest and most reliable of any. Sold everywhere. He.vana Prizes Cashed and Information given by JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 194 Broadway, room 4

The Use of Hand Sapolto Makes the innes clean and soft and prevents their chapping in cold.